### OUR GREAT REPUBLIC.

Albion W. Tourgee on Its Unchanged Political System From Washington to McKinley.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: For half a century I have been an earnest student of our political progress, as well as an observer of resultant conditions. During that period the most momentous questions of our history have been uppermost in popular thought. Our national life in this period has been more intense than ever before, and the citizen-king has been forced to consider questions of inconceivable gravity and importance. He has not always decided rightly. Moral cowardies has led him often to avoid questions that pressed for solution, questions which, left undetermined, are sure to prove fruitful sources of future ills. The progress which has been made during that time in political conditions and individual liberty, however, is such as must cause every thoughtful and candid person to regard it with profound wonder and gratitude.

There are many dippant souls, myopic intellects, who cannot resist the temptation to reidealism, and the present as merely a chaos resulting from an unavoidable decadence into which the Un ted States bave steadily fallen with each succeeding year. Some men who are even regarded as authorities on socio-political subjects are yet given to whining about the American Republic as an "experiment," dwelling on "the weakness of republics," and sometimes snivelling about our being a "young nation." In truth, we are one of the oldest of existing civilized nations. Since we declared our independence of Great Britain, we have had but one change in our form of government, and that was wholly peaceful. Structurally, constitutionally, nationally we are precisely what we were at the adoption of the Constitution, or rather at the inauguration of the first President There have been changes of method and detail. Parties have been evolved to enable the citizen-king to express more clearly his wil. Restrictions have been placed on State prerogative. But there has been no break in the Presidential succession, and the political power of the general Covernment has not been extended a hair's breadth in any direction in a hundred years. The country has put down the greatest, best-organized and most stoutly cont-sted rebellion known in history, but no restriction has been put upon the political power of the various States. They still create the voter and the voter controls and perpetua'es the Federal Government. Only two changes have been made. The two-fifths representation based on slavery fell with slavery; in its stead. was given full representation based on population. The States were also forbidden to refuse the ballot to any one because of race or color; but for any other reason any man r class may be disfranchised directly or indirectly by State legislation. Massachusetts may disfranchise every citizen who cannot read Greek; Mississippi, because he cannot correctly construe the Constitution; Texas, because he cannot write Chociaw; or Nort) Carolina, because his grandfather was not a voter. Beyond that, not a particle of change has been made in the structure of our Government. What other civilized Government can boast

such continued stability? During this period the form of government in France has changed ten times. Germany is but thirty years old. Austria, as a nation, is the outcome of the Hungarian reteilion. Italy is a still later product of popular evolution. Cayour tore down many walls to build one nation. England and Russia are the only great Powers which are now identical instructural character with what they were when our Republic adopted her Constitution. The citizen-king has proved himself a wisruler, a strong ruler and an unfailing dynasty. The Republic is no longer young, but the citizen-king is forever youthful, being constantly renewed in personal character, in impulse in environment, in brain, in conscience. He is ever changing, ever dying, ever renewing his power with fresh blood and new ideals. The King is dead! Long live the King! To-day we are said to have a new Constitu-

tional question pressing for decision: "Does the Constitution follow the flag?" It may be gathered from the not altogether luminous statements of those who quake with dread at the ogre of "imperialism" which their superheated imaginations have conjured up, that they mean by this aphoristic conundrum to convey the idea that the Constitution of the United States, or the Constitution in connection with the Declaration of Independence, somehow or States the right to participate in the government of the State or nation. This is not true, The Constitution of the United States has never made any man a voter or guaranteed to any man or class of men participation in any form of government or any political act. The States create el ctors, voters, e tizen-kings, each within its own limits, by their own Constitutions or by leg slative enactments. The Congress creates electors and prescribes their privileges and qualifications in any organized territory which is under the control of the United States, and in the District of Columbia, and nowhere else. This has always been the law. The Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States are citizens thereof and of he States in which they may reside." But these "citizens" have no voice in government unless the State gives it to them. This undoubtedly includes the inhabitants of our new ossessions. They are "chizens" by virtue of the fact that they occupy our territory and are subject to our national jurisdiction. They have a right to demand protection in their rights of person and property. But this does not carry with it the right to participate in any form of self-government. That right-the right to hold and exercise the power of an elector, to be one of the controlling element of our populationcan only be derived from enabling legisation of one of the State; of the Union or by an act of Congress, authorizing the population of unorganized erritory, within certain boundaries, to exercise such privilege under specified conditions. This is now and always has been the way in which the Constitution has "followed the flag." Sometimes, as in the case of Texas, a foreign people comes and asks Statehood on specific terms: again, as in the case of Hawaii, an alien people asks to be admitted as an organized Territory. On the other hand, as in the case of New Mexico, the inhabitants of conquered territory wait long for any organized form of selfcontrol, and a generation more for Statehood. The right of self-government does not inhere in the citizen ex vi termini, but comes only through the action of Congress or the laws of a State The Congress has absolute control of all unorganized territory, and it is probable that it has power even to revoke the privilega of territor al organization and remit a Terri'or not yet admitted to Statehood to the unorg mized form, with such government as the

Congre s may prescribe To have promised the Philippines self-government in any form, or even the status of an organ zed Territory, would have been on the part of the President an act of usurpation which might well be termed "Imperialism" and would perhaps have justified his impeachment by a estile majority in Congress. What shall be the form of Government in all unorganized territo fix or declare the same by the Executive is a most dangerous act of usurpation, constituting an unmistakable step in the direction of "imperialism" or a dictatorship.

Pre ident McKinley, instead of trying to establish a hard-and-fast form of government in the Congress by unauthorized pledges as to future telligently, deliberately and in accord with the will of the citizen-kings matured by thought thrown upon us the task of lifting up these peoples. It will be a difficult task, but the means is delayed and the more gradual the questions that may arise, as the servant of the

grant of power to those whose present idea of liberty is merely license to debauch and oppress, the greater will be the chances of ultimate In all socio-political movements, haste and ignorance are the most certain elements of failure. Assimilation must ever be the result of evolution.

But there is another Constitutional question, much more grave and dubious than the bogey of "imperialism," which has been brought into this campaign from an unexpected quarter. Mr. Bryan has declared himself in favor of the withdrawal of all troops from the Philippines, relinquishing all control or direction in internal affairs and confining ourselves to an external protectorate to prevent other nations from disturbing the shambles which would thereby be created. Aside from the barbarity and inhumanity of such a proposal, it may be well to inquire as to the Constitutionality of it. Does the Constitution confer on President or Congress the power to make our army and navy the mere watchdogs of territory in which we have fewer mistakes, and it is certain that no one has no interest? Does the Constitution authorize any one to commit the United States to the maintenance and support of the ambitions or pretentions of any foreign ruler or usurper? A protectorate is the most specious and dangerous form of power. In the case of Cuba, we were, by treaty, charged with the preservation of peace and order in the island. It is not a protectorate, and it is most unlikely that it will ever be. If Cuba becomes an independent power, she will undoubtedly have to take care power, she will undoubtedly have to take care of herself—pay her own debts at d fight her own did the Republic stand as high in the eyes of the world or the pride of her people. As yesterday world or the pride of her people. As yesterday eignty in such case will probably be a pre-ferred creditor, with notice served on all European countries that any attempt to secure control of the island on their part will be regarded as a declaration of war against the United States. There is no exercise of national power so

bnoxious as the unholy force of a protectorate. It is derivable from the Constitution only under the grant of power to make treatles. But treat es can only be made between Governments, and there is no Government in the Philippines with which to treat. Would Mr. his mark on the nation's future-a mark which Bryan establish an anti-American Government in the Philippines, in order to have a chance to set up a protectorate, or would be recognize the treacherous freebooter Aguinaldo as a sovereign? The protectorate is the most fraudulent and specious form of those "entangling alliane s" which the followers of Mr. Bryan are so fieredly denouncing. It is the most represensible of the means by which Great Britain has extended her power over barbarous peoples and uncivilized lands. By so-called "treaties" with rebellious or hard-pressed savage chiefs, she has recognized them as allies under her protection and warned all other nations from enjoyment of trade or settlement in such of the Supreme Court on a writ of habeas corpus territory. It is in this manner that the nations of Europe have "conquered" Africa. The "protectorate," the "sphere of influence" and the "hinterland," are only folite names for robbery without the cost and peril of conquest. It was by such a pretended "protectorate," based on a treaty with a spurious chief of the Mosquito Indians that England based and still bases her claim to veto the desire of the American people to build and control the Nicaraguan Canal. She has, sometimes, even acted upon Mr. Bryan's plan of setting up a sham Government to form a foundation for a his statement. Justice Freedman sent the case fraudulent protectorate. The American people to James J. Nealis as referee. The Youngs are not likely in the future, any more than in the past, to take kindly to this most obnoxious form for the extension of power-a sturious protectorate of territory claimed by a foreign usurper. Our title to the Philippines is clear, and we have no need to set up a man of straw -like the fictitious common-law trespasser-in order to knock him down. There is still another "Constitutional ques

ton" involved in this issue, which no young man should lose sight of. "There needs no ghost person that the people of the United States will hereafter maintain much closer and more important relations with other peoples than ever before. Commercial and industrial competition will grow sharper with each year of the coming century. Having put our hands to the plough, it is impossible to turn back. The time has passed when the buyer sought the seller in the world's markets. The man who has anything to sell must seek the buyer, wherever he may be. During the next few years, thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands of American merchants and drummers will go to other countries to develop and exploit new markets for American products. It is of all things most e sential for our trade that they should always and everywhere be under the protection of the great Republic The Constitution must follow the citizen Wherever he may go he should know that the whole power of his country, if need be would be used to secure him in the full enjoyment of rights granted to others or by treaty secured to our citizens. Hitherto, with few and unimportant exceptions, the foreign policy of our Government has been apologetic rather than assertive of the rights of her otizens Like the "Jolly Beggar" we have taken cokes and cuffs with equal complacency. The mere indifference and neglect of our Government has forced the expairiation of thousands of worthy and enterprising citizens. We have treated those engaged in the extension of American trade as if they were criminals, compelling them to suffer denationalization without trial and denying protection as a penalty for increasing American exports. We have been swift to apologize for fancled affronts to other nations and slow to demand reparation for wrongs to our own citizens.

For the first time in our history the world has seen, during Mr. McKinley's Administration, the army and navy promptly and effectively used for the protection and relief of American citizens suffering from violation of treaty rights in a foreign country. This fact has probably made more impression on the consciousness of foreign peoples than even the deadly swiftness of events in our war with Spain. Peoples and nations regard with surrise, not unmixed with resentment, the fact that the United States are able and willing to demand justice for her citizens with an emphasis which no nation can afford to disregard. Hitherto, the American citizen in other countries has been obliged to safeguard himself. If he could not swear just when he would bring his business to a close and return to the United States, the Government has cast him off, refused him recognition and forced him to assume another nationality or remain "a man without a country" in very truth. Never again will this be true. Mr. McKinley's Administration has made it incumbent on all who may succeed him to recognize the fundamental prinriple that the protection of the citizen in his rights of person and property, abroad as well as at home, is the chief object for which our Government exists-an object which the Republic has strangely evaded in the past.

Another thing which the young voter should not fail to notice in this campaign is the verstriking and unique personality of the President. There are probably very few who expected o Mr. McKinley an Administration so remarkable or self-control and equipoise so perfect and so unique. It is beyond question, that if he were to die to-morrow, his Administration would tory of the United States is purely a question | rank, both in difficulty and success, next to that for the Congress to determine, and any attempt | of Abraham Lincoln, while his unruffled selfcontrol fits him to rank as a statesman even be side that greatest of our Presidents. In personal characteristics he is so irreproachable that no enemy has dared to bring against him For myself, I am profoundly grateful that any accusation. No word of malice has passed his lips, nor one which his bitterest opponent could construe as such. Power has not meant Philippines, or seeking to forestall the action of to him personal opportunity. However malevclent the attacks made upon him, he has not conditions, with that exquisite self-control stooped to controversy or excuse. Probawhich has characterized all his acts as Presi- bly in all our history there has not been dent, sought only to obtain full information as a President in whose Administration there to existing conditions, so as to enable the Legis- has been so little discord, change of lative branch of the Government to act in- purpose or explanation of motive. The very journals which are now assailing him as a tyrant and an "imperialist," only a few months and knowledge. There is no doubt that fate has ago were denouncing him for not having any policy at all. There are two ideals of a President: One makes him the leader and dictator of longer the final determination of the specific his party; the other regards him, in all new

people. Mr. McKinley has adopted the latter view, and has had less to say about himself, his views and wishes, then any other man who has occupied the Presidential chair. As a Republican, he has scrupulously maintained the tenets of his party. When new questions a one he has a waited instructions from Congress in all matters within its scope, or followed an unmistakable expression of public sentiment. He was forced by an almost universal public clamor into war with Spain. When he seemed inclined to leave the Philippines under Spanish control, he was deluged with remonstrances from every quarter. There have been no scandals in his Cabinet. What he or his advisers say in fecret council remains secret. Matters of the utmost moment are determined without hesitation and carried into effect without wavering. What is done is known to all; his reasons for what he does are known to himself. The circumstances surrounding his Administration have been of the most difficult character, but it may be doubted if any of his predecessors have made made fewer excuses. Of what is done, he takes the responsibility and has apparently no need for scapegoa's. Through it all he has remained plata William McKinley, accessible to all, fearess of ridicule or denunciation, destrous only of promoting the best interests of the American people, whether they dwell within the ancient

which our banner newly floats. The past three years have been unprecedentwas safe in President McKinley's keeping, so will be to-morrow. Of him the country may well say, in mustering her meritorious sons,

boundaries or in the islands of the sea over

#### there is not one Who less has said or more has done

As a man, as a patriot, as an administrator of public affairs, as a party leader, William McKinley is one whom every young American may proudly and safely emulate, no matter what his political opinions may be. More than any other President, except Abraham Lincoln, he has left no accident of political destiny can ever efface. ALBION W. TOURGEE. BORDBAUX, France, Sept. 14.

### ALLEGED FATHER CLAIMS CHILD. Follows Its Unmarried Mother From Ireland

and Finds Boy Adopted Out. Peter and Sophie Young of 351 East Fortyfirst street adopted several months ago a child which had been turned over to the Department of Charities and called him James Young. The boy is now nineteen months old. Yester day he was produced before Justice Freedman sued out by James Milne, who is residing in Newark, on allegations that he is the father of the boy and desires to have his custody.

The child was born in Ireland and was brought over here by his mother, Alice Treacy, when he was very young. She was unable to care for him and surrendered him to the Depart-ment of Charities. Milne followed the Treacy woman over here and looked up the child. Counsel for the Youngs denied yesterday hat Milne is the father of the boy and said they would produce Miss Treacy to corroborate would not talk about the case.

## JURISDICTION QUESTIONED.

Lawrer Avers That a County Judge Had No Right to Convict United States So

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 6 .- Judge Lent, in the County Court to-day, sentenced Charles Wood to nineteen years in Sing Sing Prison. Wood, Thomas Jackson and Thomas Smith, all enlisted men attached to the Fort Slocum come from the dead" to assure any thoughtful post, decided to desert in July. They started

post, decided to desert in July. They started in a rowboat for New Rochelle. While out in the Sound, Wood and Jackson attacked Smith, robbed him of \$30, and when they reached shore left him, supposing he would die. Smith, recovered and Wood and Jackson were arrested. Jackson pleaded guilty and was sentenced to nineteen years in prison.

David H. Hunt, counsel for Wood and Jackson, informed the Judge that he would move to set the verdict aside in Wood's case on the ground that it did not come within the Jurisdiction of the court. The argument is set down for next Saturday. Mr. Hunt declares that this country is at war with the Philippines, and that this deprives the court of jurisdiction in the cases of both Wood and Jackson, who were United States soldiers. Lawyer Hunt says that as the crime was committed in the waters of Long Island Sound it is properly in the waters of Long Island Sound it is properly a case for the United States courts.

# GRASPED A LIVE WIRE.

Gardener John Brooke Dies in the Presence of His Boy and His Wife.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 6 .- John Brooke gardener employed by E. Asiel of 15 East Sixty-third street, New York, at the latter's country seat, at Elberon, while painting on the balcony of the cottage to-day caught hold of an electric light wire. His boy John had warned him that the wire was alive. In trying to help his father the boy was burned badly. Waverly Hicks, a colored man, also received a shock. Drs. Baruch and Woolley made a fruitless effort to revive Brooke. Mrs. Brooke saw her husband die.

Founding a Bellamy Colony in Merrimac, N. H MERRIMAC, N. H., Oct. 6 - A Bellamy colony is to be founded in this town by George H Webster, a merchant of Keene. He has chased 200 acres of land and has paid \$5,000 chased 200 acres of land and has paid \$5,000 toward the furtherance of the scheme. All who wish to join the colony must deposit \$300 before they can become members. Mr. Webster says that this winter work will be begun building factories and houses for the colonists and clearing the land for farming. It expects to have everything in readiness for the members to begin manufacturing and farming next summer.

### Temporary President of the American Tele phone Company.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.-Alexander Cochrane has been elected President pro tem. of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the American Bell Telephone Company. The matter of selecting a permanent President is succeed the late John E. Hudson has been left with the Executive Committee of the two cor-

# Business Motices.

Dr. J. Parker Pray Co's Manicure and Chiropody Parlors. 12 East 23d st., opposite Madison Square Park. Estab 1808. Manicuring by experienced operators, 50c.; all diseases of feet and nalls skiffully treated without pain. Dr. Pray's medicinal toilet preparations for sale by all toilet goods dealers. Insist on having only the genuine, manufaclealers. Insist on having only the genuine, manufactured only by Dr. J. PARKER PRAY CO., sole props

# MARRIED

HORSEY-SAYRE,-On Thursday, Oct. 4, 1900, at the home of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Dr Nichols, Robert Farrant Horsey to Florence Mid dleten daughter of Mrs. James M. Sayra

# DIED.

GOFFE. -On Friday. Oct. 5, 1900, Charles Campbell Goffe, in his 5 ist year. Funeral services at his late residence, 174 West 75th

st., on Sunday, Oct. 7, 1900, at 2:15 P. M. Interment private. ORGAN. - At 7 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, on

gan, aged 79 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter. THE RENSICO CEMETERY.—Private station.
Hariem Railroad: 43 minutes' ride from the
Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d at

Saturday evening. Oct. 6, 1930, James L. Mor-

# Special Motices.

CHRONIC DISEASES abolished by renewing the body. Scientific treatise sent. DR. WARK, 60

# Religious Motices.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION.

Rev. Henry Mottet, D. D., Rector, 7:30 A. M., Holy Communion. 0:30 A. M., Children's Service. 11 A. M., Service and Sermon. 12:30 P. M., Holy Communion. F. M., Evening Prayer and Sermon. All Sittings Free. HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, N. Y., Lenox sv. & 122d st. Rev H. P. Nichols, Rector. Services at 11:00 A. M., 3:45, 8:30 P. M.

# Sanold, Constable & Constable Fall Novelties.

# Plain and Fancy Dress Goods.

Satin de Paris, Crêpe de Paris, Cashmeres. All Wool Suitings, Zibelines, Camels' Hair, Homespuns, Mixtures, Scotch Clan Plaids, French Plaids, Diagonals, Serges.

French Embroidered Robes. Broadway & 19th Street.

# B. Altman & Co.

DRESSMAKING and LADIES' TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

THE IMPORTATIONS OF MODEL GOWNS FROM PARIS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED. ORDERS FOR COPIES OR MODIFICATIONS PLACED NOW WILL BE PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

## TRIMMED MILLINERY.

LARGE HATS, TURBANS, TOQUES and BONNETS.

A COLLECTION OF EFFECTIVE DESIGNS IN-CLUDING LATELY RECEIVED PARIS MODELS AND PRACTICAL STYLES FOR GENERAL WEAR.

# Le Boutillier Bros

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS

of best quality Black Imported Pebble Chebiot, handsomely tailored; tightfitting and fly-front Coat; entire suit lined with taffeta silk;

> \$18,00 Value \$25.00

Ladtes' Black Pebble Cheviot Sutts, new-style Coat and Flare Skirt; Jacket lined with silk; Skirt with percaline, velvet binding;

> \$14.50 Value \$18.00

# LADIES' CLOTH COATS.

in Cheviots and Kerseys, black and colors, fall and Winter Weights, all silk or satin lined;

Value \$10.00

# West 23rd Street.

# Horner's Furniture.

THE test and the most fashionable of everything in the Furniture and Upholstery arts is represented in our stock. And not only this, but the assortments are absolutely complete as to the variety of woods and styles and range of prices.

Your choice in over two hundred different styles of Bedroom Suits-Almost endless lines of Parlor, Drawing Room and Dining Room Furniture-Hundreds of Dressing Tables, Cheval Glasses, Fancy Chairs, Writing Desks, &c .-- The foregoing simply cited as evidence of the large variety to select from. Prices convincingly moderate and in plain figures,

#### R. J. HORNER & CO., Furniture Makers and Importers 61, 63, 65 West 23d Street (Adjoining Eden Musce).

The Woman's Page of the Sunday Sun and The Evening Sun presents a field for the advertiser of ladies' supplies that has never been offered before. The quality of the matter of interest to women makes both papers desirable as advertising mediums.—Ads.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC -THIS DAT. Sun rises ..... 6:01 | Sun sets .. 5 35 | Moon sets .. 4:50 HIGH WATER—THIS DAY Sandy Hook ... 4:09 | Gov. I'd...6:41 | Hell Gate... 8:8

Arrived-SATURDAY, Oct 6.

OUTGOING STRAMSHIPS

Mails Close.	Vessel Saila
Algonquin, Charleston Princess Anne, Norfolk	3 00 P M
Sall Tuesday, Oct. 9.	
Lahn, Bremen 7 00 A M Allança, Colon 9 30 A M Madiana, St Thomas 12 50 P M Belgravia, Hamburg Hamilton, Norfolk	1000 A M 100 P M 300 P M 500 A M 300 P M
Sall Wednesday, Oct. 10.	
New York, Southampton. 700 A M Teutonic, Liverpool 900 A M Southwark, Antwerp 1030 A M	10 00 A M 12 00 M
City of Wash'ton, Havana 100 P M Comanche, Charleston	3 00 P M 3 00 P M 3 00 P M
Jamestown, Norfolk	8 00 P M
INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.	

Due Thursday, Oct. 11.

Sefor Eduardo Espinosa, Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General of Colombia in this country, refuses to recognize J. M. Marroquin as President of the Republic and has written him a letter reproaching him for imprisoing President Sanciements and usurping his functions

Hew Publications.

Se Aller, from New York, at Bremen.

SAILED FROM POREIGN PORTS

New York, Southampton . 700 A M	10 00 A M
Teutonic, Liverpool 9 00 A M	12 00 M
Southwark, Antwerp 10 30 A M	12 00 M
City of Wash'ton, Havana 1 00 P M	3 00 P M
Comanche, Charleston	3 00 P M
ampasas, Galveston	3 00 P M
Jamestown, Norfolk	8 00 P M
Amendani, Montalation (111111111	0 00 F M
INCOMING STRAMSHIPS.	
Due To-day.	
OhioHull	Sent 22
A Touraine Havre	Sent 20
Struria Liverpool	Sept 20
Galileo Hull	Sent 24
Jessica	Sent 28
New York Southampton	
No te New Orleans	·····Oct 2
Kansas City Savannah	Oct 4
Due Te-morrow	
City of Rome	Sept 27
rave Bremen	Sent. 20
Massapequa	Sept. 23
Boyle Liverpool	Sept. 28
Taxman St. Lucia	Oct. 1
FinanceColon	
roteus New Orleans	Oct 3
Rio Grande Brunswick	
Due Tuesday, Oct. 9	-
Maasdam Rotterdam	Sent 27
be-lan Liver pool	Sent 24
Hidur Curação	Oct 1
dene Port Limon	Oct. 2
State of Nebraska Glasgow	Sent 27
	pt. 27
Due Wednesday, Oct. 10.	

Doesn't Recognize Marroquin as President.

Arrived—SATURDAY, Oct. 8.

Sa British Queen, O'Hagan, Antwerp, Sept. 22.

Sa Pretoria, Karlowa, Hamburg, Sept. 23.

Sa Norge, Knudson, Copenhagen, Sept. 21.

Sa Aral, Nicholas, Shielda, Sept. 25.

Sa Citta de Palermo, Bruno, Girgente, Sept. 14.

Sa Atlas, Sargent, Sourabaya, July 19.

Sa San Juan, Sampson, Pone, Sept. 29.

Sa Orizaba, I eighton, Campeche, Sept. 21.

Sa El Monte, Parker, New Orleans, Oct. 1.

Sa Lampasns, Barstow, Galvesion, Sept. 29.

Sa Comanche, Pennington, Jacksonville, Oct. 3.

Sa Companche, Pennington, Jacksonville, Oct. 3.

Sa City of Macon, Savage, Buston, Oct. 5.

Sa Princess Anne, Davis, Norfolk, Oct. 5.

Bark Tillie Baker, Leighton, Port. Spain, Sept. 15.

Sa St Paul, from Southampton for New York.
Ss Lucania, from Liverpool for New York.
Ss Deutschland, from Hamburg for New York.
Ss La Lorraine, from Hawre for New York.
Ss La Lorraine, from London for New York.
Ss A tenoria, from Moville for New York.
Ss Actentia, from Moville for New York.
Ss Kensington, from Antwerp for New York.

Sail To-morrow

Teutonic, Liverpool 9 00 A M	12 00 M
Southwark, Antwerp 10 30 A M	12 90 M
City of Wash'ton, Havana 1 00 P M	3 00 P M
Comanche, Charleston	3 00 P M
Lampasas, Galveston	8 00 P M
Jamestown, Norfolk	8 00 P M
INCOMING STRAMSHIPS	L
Due To-day.	
Ohlo         Hull           La Touraine         Harre           Etruria         Liverpool           Galileo         Hull           Jessies         Colon           New York         Southampto           Fl No te         New Orleans	Sept. 29 Sept. 20 Sept. 24 Sept. 28 nOct. 1
Kansas City Savannah	Oct 4
Due To-morrow	
City of Rome Glasgow Trave Bremen Massapequa Havre Bovie Liverpool	Sept. 20
Flaxman	
FinanceColon	
Proteus New Orleans	Oct 3
Rio Grande Brunswick	Oct. 5
Due Tuesday, Oct. 9	-
Maasdam Rotterdam	Sept. 27
lbe-lan Llverpool	
Hildur Curação	Oct. 1
Alene	
Due Wednesday, Oct. 10	
Westernland Antwerp	Sept 29

materials will be \$175,000 to \$200,000, and the cost of the labor between \$40,000 and \$50,000. Miss Barion thinks she can secure by direct contribution the greater part of the materials and will issue an appeal outlining the plan to the people of the United States.

There was a report freely circulated to-day that contagious diseases existed in Galveston. There is not and has not been a case of contagious disease in the city, and there is not nor has there been even a case that might be termed suspicious. This statement is not based on the authority of the city health officer.

Ten bodies were removed from the wreckage to-day and burned. All of the relief depots located in the different wards throughout the city were closed to-night, and in future only persons who are unable to work will be supplied.

New Publications.

"AT ONCE A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS."

# "THE DOBLEYS,"

BY KATE MASTERSON.

"'The Dobleys,' by Kate Masterson, is an excellent book to take as an antidote for depressing literature. The humor of the sketches describing the griefs and joys of Mr. and Mrs. Dobley is as light as the bubbles that rise in sparkling Hungarian wine, and the effect upon the temper of the reader is similar to that of a mint julep on a hot summer day. Mr. Dobley is acquainted with mint juleps, automobiles, bull dogs and Italian table d'hotes. Mrs. Dobley knows bonnets, flats, and chafing dishes. They discuss these things in a very human way, and in a very entertaining way indeed. The Dobleys are the sort of pecple that one enjoys dining with. They are just philosophical enough to enjoy every memont of life, and the reader—who feels after the second page that he is the oldest old friend of the family—falls into their way of looking at things and profits by it. It is a gay little book, and a sensible book, and a book that will drive the blue devils away for many more hours than it takes to read it."—The Mirror.

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